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of this Great Britain and of France, that there is still a business as Germany's attitude with regard to the scope of the Conference. The view has been sometimes expressed that an agreement could speedily be arrived at, and that Germany should not be supposed to be placing any sort of difficulty in the way. But the confusion which these views report, published from time to time in the European Press, is not so much the result of the negotiations, but as to the very revision of the Conference itself, demands a plain statement of the situation as a page in history. It may, however, be noted that reports of the state of affairs coming through Paris must always be examined with caution, many so-called sources of information being governed by one or other of those factors who to-day hold rival views on the subject of Moroccan policy, and who seem none too anxious to admit a settlement.

Briefly, then, all Europe, and particularly France, has become tired of Oriental intrigues and incompetence as evidenced in almost every action of the Sultan of Morocco. In the eyes of Europe, England has recognised the paramount interests of France in the country, and has refrained from urging certain claims which have urged, and it is no secret that the *quid pro quo* is a strengthened footing in Egypt. Her "support" then, is in a certain sense "standing aside." When a number of demands made upon the Sultan on behalf of France were referred by that nation to Germany, as one of the signatories to the Treaty of Madrid, it was observed that these "demands" or "claims"—all them what you will—had not formally put before the Imperial Government, and an exchange of notes between France and Germany became not only necessary, but, from a European standpoint, highly desirable. In the earlier stages of the discussion, some slight divergences of views may not unnaturally have been evinced, but certain it is that a complete understanding and agreement has now been arrived at. Moreover, if there was one point upon which no difference of opinion existed at all, it was the policing of the frontier by France. As for the questions of the Tangier and Melilla, these are purely private matters for private speculation and arrangement. To suggest, as has been suggested, that the referring of the police clause to the Conference is in the nature of a hitch in the negotiations, is to misunderstand the whole question of the Conference from first to last, the whole idea of which is, and is, that it shall ratify every point raised, and thus secure all Europe from the possibility of the Sultan again pursuing that favorite Oriental plan of playing off one Power against another. The position, then, is that France and Germany are agreed on the points raised, and the members of the Conference will be called upon to attest by their signatures at once their witness and their recognition of the understanding.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, RAMLER.

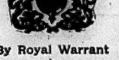
For next Sunday, 17 September 1905, the usual service of the Church is altered to the following:—

At 9.30 a.m. Fall Holy Communion Office with sermon.

At 4.30 p.m. Evensong, without sermon.

26,373-2

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to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

CONTRADICTORY TELEGRAMS.

ENGLAND AS MEDIATOR.

LONDON, September 15.
It is stated that the negotiations between Sweden and Norway are proceeding steadily, and that England is playing an important if unostentatious part, though it is not of the nature of arbitration. Dr. Nansen, as the representative of Norway, at present unofficial, and the Swedish Minister are in close communication with each other at the Foreign Office.

(Reuters)

LONDON, September 15.
Norwegian correspondents at Karlstad declare that mobilisation orders are expected at any moment.

(Reuters)

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

CURIOS BEHAVIOUR OF CREW.

LONDON, September 15.
Much speculation has been aroused by the circumstances of the wreck of the British S.S. John Grafton on the Finnish coast. She was fully laden with arms and ammunition. The Custom officers who boarded the wreck were obliged to retreat by the crew, who threatened to shoot them. Eventually the crew disappeared, and their whereabouts remains a mystery. It is stated that the captain of the John Grafton was a brother of Schaumann, the assassin of General Bobrikoff, on the 16th June, 1904. Rumours have reached Paris that the Finns are preparing disagreeable surprises for Russia.

(Reuters)

ARMISTICE IN MANCHURIA.

SIGNED FOR TWO MONTHS.

TOKIO, September 15.
A two months' armistice in Manchuria has been signed. It will take effect from the 16th instant. It establishes a neutral zone of 4 kilometres wide. The naval Commissioners will meet at Vladivostok in order to arrange the sea zone.

(Reuters)

AFTER THE WAR.

HARBIN, September 15.
General Orenovski has returned to the Russian headquarters.

(Reuters)

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY AT TIFLIS.

TIFLIS, September 15.
The revolutionary party has issued a proclamation in favor of a general rising.

(Reuters)

THE CALABRIAN CATASTROPHE.

ROME, September 15.
The Kaiser has sent a donation of 10,000 francs for the victims of the Calabrian earthquake.

(Reuters)

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

BUDAPEST, September 15.
The Chamber has adjourned until October 30.

(Reuters)

BELFAST ELECTION.

LONDON, September 15.
Sir Daniel Dixon, Unionist, 4,440, Mr. Walker, Labour, 3,966. This election was to replace Sir James Haslett, deceased.

(Reuters)

DONCASTER CUP.

LONDON, September 15.
1. Bachelor's Button ; 2. Mark Time ; 3. Admiral Breeze.

(Reuters)

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the menu of the dinner to be given on the occasion of the small dance at San Stefano Casino to-night :—

Consommé double glacé
Poulet rôti à la Cardinal
Pommes nature sur serviettes
Selle de bœuf à la Richelieu
Boeuf à la fraîcheur belle vue
Légume à l'Egyptienne
Gallée de chasse réduite au canapé
Salade du saisson
Bombe favorite
Gâteau Breton
Fruits Dessert

The following is the programme of to-morrow's Bracole concert :—

Furiante—Ouverte—Weber.
Casse-Noisette—Ire Symphonie miniature tirée du Ballet—Tschitschowsky.

Dance Macabre—Saint-Saëns.

Fe comunit un Vogel geflogen—Fantaisie humoristique sur un air populaire, arrangé d'après le style des différents Maîtres anciens et modernes : Thême 1, Bach 2, Haydn 3, Mozart 4, Strauss 5, Verdi 6, Gounod 7, Wagner 8, Beethoven 9, Mendelssohn 10, Schumann 11, Brahms 12, Meyerbeer 13, Marche Militaire—S. Ocko.

The following is the programme of the afternoon concert given by the Greek Philharmonic Band :—

Marcos—Mohamed Ali—De Marsi
Finale et Danse—Une note Aida—Vardi
Vallo—Flûte de diamant—Waldteufel
Ouverture—La Grande Duchesse—Offenbach
Fantaisie—Fant—Gounod

Marche—Gioia—De Marsi

Rhythme Khadiv—Rhythme Hellene.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE PLAGUE.—Yesterday's bulletin reports one admission to hospital at Alexandria, a native woman of Ghéit el Anab.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS Dogs found in the Dar el Ahmar district of Cairo during tomorrow night and at dawn of the 18th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

AN ANARCHIST HUNTED.—The secret police are in search of an anarchist, who is said to be a friend of the notorious Blandini (expelled from Egypt a few weeks ago) and to be now in Upper Egypt.

TICKET COLLECTOR INJURED.—The ticket collector of a tram passing near the Attarin Caracol, was struck by a carriage, while standing on the step of the tram, and sustained severe injuries.

A CART ACCIDENT.—A native, named Mohamed Salib Said Ahmed, 28 years of age, was run down by a cart yesterday in the Rue de Ramleh, and received injuries that will necessitate fifteen days medical treatment.

SUEZ CANAL.—7 vessels passed through the Canal on the 13th inst., 5 of which of which were British, German, 1 Norwegian. The day's receipts were frs. 238,562.03, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 3,700,701.90.

THE BRINDISI MAIL will be made up at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 8.30 a.m. on Monday for ordinary correspondence. Registered letters must be handed in not later than 9 p.m. on Sunday and insured articles, money orders, and parcels by noon on that day.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—The farewell concert which was given by the vocalists of the San Stefano Casino on Thursday evening, attracted a large number of people, and every item of the programme was warmly and deservedly applauded. Mlle Cantoni, M. Greggio, and M. Giovannini left for Italy yesterday. The Bracole orchestra will give their usual concert to-morrow morning, and in the afternoon a concert will be given by the Greek Philharmonic Society.

EXAMINATION FOR ULEMASHIPS.—The Grand Ulema of Alexandria, Sheikh Mohamed Shakir informs us that the total number of candidates for the recent examination for Ulemaships reached 500. The results of the examination were most satisfactory, the percentage of successful candidates being very high. The Grand Ulema gives great credit to the Sheikhs and candidates for the result. H.H. the Khedive kindly ordered the Wakfs Administration to open a credit of L.E. 1,000 for the purchase of books for the 300 successful candidates, and the prize giving which took place on Thursday was largely attended.

THE IBRAHIMIEH CASINO.—The variety entertainment which is at present being provided at the Crown Casino, Ibrahimieh, is distinctly good. The programme includes the ever popular Mlle Marie Fleur, whilst the Colibris and Mlle Yvonne Malys are also still at this music-hall. For Monday the debut of M. Gaspard and Mlle Néva, duettists, is announced and, to judge from accounts in the newspapers from the various towns almost all over the world which they have visited, these artistes should prove a great attraction. Their repertoire includes both French and English songs.

THE CALABRIAN EARTHQUAKE.—The benefit performance which is to be given on Monday at the Alhambra theatre promises to be a great success, and the tickets are being sold in great numbers. A benefit performance will also be given on Friday evening at the Esbekieh theatre by the Gardet company, when *Cheminée* will be represented, and the programme will also include songs by Mlle Symiane Val and M. Roland. A "soirée de gala" will be held at the Egyptian Theatre, Cairo, this evening, for the relief of the sufferers. The manager of the variety theatre, known as "Giardino di Varietà," places his theatre, with lights and serving staff, at the disposal of any association, charity society, or special committee formed, who may wish to give a benefit performance on behalf of the Calabrian victims, and who hold the authorisation of the Italian consulate. We are informed that it would be advisable for intending purchasers of tickets for the Alhambra performance to buy at once, as there are but few seats left.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H.H. Prince Hussein Pasha Kamel, and Prince Omar Pasha Toussoun returned from their visit to the Fayoum Agricultural Exhibition to Alexandria yesterday.

Harari Pasha is expected to return from Europe on the 25th inst.

Skandar Pasha Fehmy left Cairo yesterday for Ras-el-Bar.

Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G. left San Stefano yesterday for Cairo.

THE SUCRERIES SITUATION.

ACCOUNT PRESENTED AT NOON TO-DAY.

(By Telephone).

Shortly after noon to-day the Hon. A. J. Davey, accompanied by his lawyers, filed the accounts of the Société des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte at the Mixed Tribunals. The figures showed that the profit and loss account of the company showed a loss of L.E. 213,000 for the ten months ending September 1.

To this statement is appended a rider stating that should the company be made liable for the bills accepted in its name by one of its directors, the loss will be increased by L.E. 91,000, provided that the liquidation Henri Say should furnish the sum in accordance with the agreement.

Another point mentioned in the rider is that the Sucreries company holds bills accepted by Say to the amount of about L.E. 800,000. These bills are not dated, and their value is at present uncertain.

A GREAT EXPLORER DEAD.

PARIS, September 15.

The explorer Count De Brazza has died. (R)

DAKAR, September 15.

M. Savorgnan de Brazza has died. (Havas)

M. Savorgnan de Brazza was born of Italian parents at Rome in 1852. He became a naturalised Frenchman in 1874, entered the French marine, and in 1875 obtained a subvention from the French Government to explore the Upper Ogowé or Gaboon River. He ascended the river to a point 688 kilometres from the sea, advanced to the east and discovered the source of the Alima. Prevented by the hostility of the natives from moving further eastward he struck north, discovered the Licona river and finally made his way back in a state of destitution to the Gaboon. On returning to Europe he heard of Stanley's descent and discovery of the Upper Congo, and realising the importance of his own discovery of the Ogowé-Licona route to the Congo above its rapids, set out in 1879 and founded two stations, Franceville and Brazzaville on the Congo. In 1880 he concluded a treaty with King Makoko by which that ruler placed his kingdom under French protection, and after further important explorations and discoveries returned in 1882 to Europe.

In 1886 de Brazza was appointed High Commissioner to the French Government in West Africa, organised the colony of French Congo, and launched steamers on the Congo and the Ogowé. Invalided home, he returned to the Congo in 1890, and remained as High Commissioner with direct authority over the Gaboon district till 1897. His great knowledge of, and popularity with, the natives caused him to be sent out to Africa very recently to enquire into certain scandals in which European officials were implicated. There are few more distinguished names in the history of African exploration.

Two dredges are however at work widening the channel on the west side of the wreck which entails stopping all traffic to-day and perhaps to-morrow, but which will greatly help in removing the present danger to passing ships. Since the fire, no ships appear to have been allowed to pass the spot at night, in fact all seems to have been done that could have been in such a difficult and dangerous position.

(By Telegraph.)

Saturday 10.15 a.m.

Canal traffic during the day has been resumed this morning with intervals for dredging. No vessels are allowed to pass through after dark.

ACCIDENT TO THE CYPRUS MAIL.

The Cyprus mail boat which arrived here soon afternoon on Wednesday instead of, as is usual at daylight, reports a serious breakdown in her machinery which will mean a delay of some time. She may be expected to leave for the Island to-morrow early, but it is uncertain. There is no doubt, that it is fully time these vessels were replaced by something stronger, faster and more suitable.

OBITUARY.

The Messageries Maritimes S.S. Portugal which arrived here late last evening brought from Marseilles the remains of the late M. A. Maori who was the nephew of one of the richest Greeks in Egypt. This gentleman, who was ailing for some years with a form of pulmonary disease by no means unknown in the district, was going through a course of baths at Marienbad and elsewhere, when he died suddenly. The remains were enclosed in the usual lead coffin and were transported across Austria and France to Marseilles. The funeral ceremony is to be held at the Orthodox church at 4 p.m.

VITALITY STATISTICS.

The latest returns of the Statistical Department in Cairo show that the births registered there during the week ending last Saturday, were 448, including 11 of European parentage, and the following week they numbered 418, of which 11 also were of the latter category. For the two weeks under review the deaths were 439, of which 9 were of persons of European nationality, and 426, of these 16 being Europeans. During the same weekly periods the total number of births at Alexandria were 306, including 34 children of European parentage, and 246, of which 12 were of the latter category. The death numbered 240 for the first week of which total 16 were Europeans; and 238 in the second week, including 14 of latter. The ratio of deaths per thousand among the native portion of the inhabitants of both cities is, we remark, more than double that of the European community.

A. S. C.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.

SEPTEMBER SUMMER MEETING.

The Selling Race not having filled, entries will be left open until 4 p.m. on Friday next September 22.

THE ATROCITIES ON THE CONGO.

A REPLY TO SIR ALBERT ROLLIT.

Mr. E. D. Morel, the hon. secretary of the Congo Reform Association, has issued a communication, in which he says:

"On behalf of the Society of Friends Sir Albert Kasztely, M.P., Knight, Commander of the Order of Leopold, &c., speaking at a banquet given at Liège to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, is reported by Reuters' Agency to have said:

"I well know that it has been said that the Congo was the scene of atrocities, but I assure you that the larger proportion of the British nation consider these reports a calumny."

Rollit's telegram accentuates the fact that the appliance which followed this statement "was led by the British Minister." (Sir Constantine Phipps).

In this connexion the hon. secretary of the Congo Reform Association calls attention to the following extract from his speech:

"The resolution voted unanimously by the House of Commons on May 20, 1903:

"Resolved, that the Government of the Congo Free State, at its inception, guaranteed to the Powers that its native subjects should be governed with humanity and that no trading monopoly or privilege should be permitted to exist in that country. The House of Commons, H. M. Government, to agree with the other Powers, signatories of the Berlin General Act, by virtue of which the Congo Free State exists, in order that measures may be adopted to abate the evils prevalent in that State."

2. Extract from the British Note to the Powers, August 8, 1903:

"There is a feeling of grave suspicion, widely prevalent throughout the world, that the administration of justice in the Congo State, and there is a deep conviction that the many charges brought against the State's administration must be founded upon a basis of truth."

3. Extract from Lord Lansdowne's Memorandum to Sir Constantine Phipps, February 11, 1904:

"The descriptions given in the report (Congo Casement's) of the manner in which the administration is carried on, and the methods by which the revenue is collected in the districts visited by Mr. Casement, constitute a grave indictment."

4. Extract from the speech of the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, June 9, 1904:

"Mr. Casement's report has been quoted at length, and hon. members have referred to cases of atrocities reported by missionaries and traders; but I do not think that it is necessary to go into the evidence of Mr. Casement or others in order to substantiate the general position which we have made. We have only to look at the actions of the Courts in the Congo State itself. When the United States, first, and the European Governments subsequently, recognised the existence in the Congo Basin of a Government possessed of a national status, that recognition was accorded to the Congo State, but not to an association professing an international character, and proclaiming before the world the object of its being, not the accumulation of rubber at an infinite cost of human life and suffering, but the protection and civilisation of the natives of Africa."

5. Extract from the letter of Lord Lansdowne to the hon. secretary of the Congo Reform Association, August 31, 1903:

"Instructions have been sent to His Majesty's Minister at Brussels to communicate to the Congo Government the summary of recent outrages annexed to your letter."

Mr. Morel continues: "A single comment suffices, followed by a single question. If the accompanying telegram be not disputed, Sir Albert Rollit has lied, and the accredited representative of Great Britain to Belgium has applauded the statement—that the larger proportion of the British people consider that the House of Commons and the British Government have, in this matter, been guilty of a serious error. Such being the case, what claim has Sir Albert Rollit to voice the greater proportion of the British people, and on what grounds does Sir Constantine Phipps continue to represent Great Britain in Belgium?"

THE COTTON MARKET.

KEARSLEY AND CUNNINGHAM'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Liverpool, September 7.

There has been only a moderate business in Egyptian Cotton this week, without change in quotations. The better qualities of Mafatia are scarce, but those below Fully Good Fair are plentiful, and difficult of sale.

In Futures only a small business has been done, and the following are the latest values—

Sep. 7.33 Nov. 7.24 Jan. 7.12

Oct. 7.29 Dec. 7.18 Feb. 7.11 Mar. 7.10

AMERICAN FUTURES.—The Market this week has been fairly active, and although there have been frequent unimportant fluctuations, the tendency has been downward, and to-day's closing values are 31 at 35 point below those of last Thursday. The decline is chiefly due to improved weather conditions, free offerings from the South, absence of speculation, and a more favorable Bureau Report than had been anticipated. At the present moment the general sentiment is decidedly pessimistic, and a further considerable fall in values in the coming weeks is freely predicted.

It is, in our opinion, largely a question of weather, should the seasons continue favorable, crop estimates will probably be raised, the South will offer cotton freely, and what speculation there may be, will be on the "Bear's" side. At the same time the Market will be unusually sensitive to any unfavorable news, and at the lower ranges of prices "Bearish" can be easily scored. We still think that the Market will remain for some time liable to frequent sharp fluctuations.

The following are the latest quotations—

Sep. 5.21 Dec. Jan. 5.58 Apr. May 5.65

Sep. 5.51 Jan. Feb. 5.60 May June 5.66

Oct. Nov. 5.62 Feb. Mar. 5.63 June July 5.66

Nov. Dec. 5.65 Mar. Apr. 6.64 July Aug. 6.66

LONDON COMMERCIAL REPORT.

September 8.

GUM ANIMAL.—At auction to-day the large supply of 245 packages Zanzibar was offered, which met a good demand, particularly for the better grades, which brought very full rates. Wool sorts went off slowly, and, in many instances, were cheaper. 122 packages found buyers, comprising good bold strong pale and amber at 14/- 12s 6d to 14/- 15s, small and medium ditto a little inferior at 18d. Red sorts, medium to 17/- 6s 6d to 17/- 10s, ditto part week at 6s 2d. Wool sort, small to hold glassy amber and pale at 14/- 15s to 15/- 17s 6d. Peas fair to good strong at 8/- 17s 6d to 70/- 7s 6d. Lighting, fine pale boldish at 4/- 12s 6d, palish part speckly at 8s 6d to 30s, common dark and dusty at 8s to 15s. Pickings, fair at 4s 6d, low duty at 8s to 10s.

ZANZIBAR.—14 packages offered and 2 sold at master rates, medium to bold fluted sorts, amber part coated and drusy at 6s to 7s 6d.

GUM COPAL.—Large supplies of Manila Macassar, &c., were offered amounting to 1,410 cases, 2,977 baskets and 31 bags, but a number of them were irregular, and about 1,400 sold, as and since the auctions, at rather irregular, but generally steady prices. Mafatia small to bold pale pinky hard scraped at 8s to 60s, ditto rather softish at 5s 6d to 5s 6d, pale pinky scraped slightly blucky at 5s, ditto at 70s. Chips, good bright part rather small at 9s 6d, fair palish at 7s, mixed part coated at 60s to 65s. Sifings, good pale clean at 3s 6d, fair but dullish at 2s. Dust, inferior part foul at 7s to 8s 6d. Dark Brown, re-scraped, fair to good at 5s 6d to 6s 6d, fair scraped at 9s to 10s 6d, mixed at 9s 6d. Three-quarters-scraped, also pickings, chips, fine bold bright (1 case) at 7s 6d, good bright part rather small at 9s 6d, fair palish at 7s, mixed part coated at 60s to 65s. Sifings, good pale clean at 3s 6d, fair but dullish at 2s. Dust, inferior part foul at 7s to 8s 6d. Dark Brown, re-scraped, fair to good at 5s 6d to 6s 6d, fair scraped at 9s to 10s 6d, mixed at 9s 6d. Three-quarters-scraped,

*Corrected.

GUM OLIRANUM.—40 cases offered and bought in.

GUM SANDRAC.—2 packages Australian offered and sold at 5s to 5s 6d. Of 29 packages Mogador 3 sold, pickings at 2s 6d.

The next auctions are fixed for Oct. 5.

Statement of the Landings, Deliveries and Stocks of Gum Kauri in the first 8 months of the last three years.

1903. 1904. 1905.

Landings..... Tons (net) 1,594 1,696 1,645

Delivered..... 1,349 1,517 1,573

Stock, Aug. 31..... 1,125 1,264 782

*Corrected.

GUM OLIBANUM.—40 cases offered and bought in.

GUM SANDRAC.—2 packages Australian offered and sold at 5s to 5s 6d. Of 29 packages Mogador 3 sold, pickings at 2s 6d.

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN ANNUEL DES COTONS ET DES GRAINES DE COTON

du 1er Septembre 1904 au 31 Aout 1905

COTON

Arrivages à Alexandrie (Sacs et Balles)

Grs. 6,201,855

à ajouter pour rectification de fin d'année..... 60,493

Arrivages à Port-Saïd, Ismailia et Suez Balles 4,125.....

Grs. 6,318,370

Exportations d'Alexandrie

ALLEM. GENE Balles 23,631 Hamburg direct et indirect Bal. 23,631

ANGLETERRE .. 399,456 Liverpool 245,5-2

 London 153,956

 Bristol 87,785

 Portsmouth 50,907

 Pimlico 5,596

 Anvers 615

 Gand 615

 Barcelone 23,042

 Boston 65,103

 Boston 7,981

 Newport News 3,715

 Philadelphia 4,030

 Pall River 100

 Marseille 36,017

 Dunkerque 34,598

 Havre 3,705

 Rotterdam 10,865

 Bombay 1,549

 Gênes 57,902

 Naples 57,902

 Venise 5,921

 Japon 11,833

 Kobé, Yokohama 11,833

 Odessa 43,5 3

 Russia 15,122 St.-Petersburg et ports divers de la Baltique 19,359

 Lodz vois Trieste 270

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE .. 51 Buenos Ayres 51

Balles 840,884

Bal. 840,884 Crs. 6,339,500

 Greece 5,848

 Bal. 51,022

Crs. 6,376,370

GREECE TURQUIE et ports divers Sacs et Balles 2,105

Export. du Port-Saïd, Ismailia et Suez p. ports divers 4,123

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T. A. SPARTALI & CO.

Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets.
ALL MADE BY HAND.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.
LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.
CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.
Great Choice of Rich Designs.
MODERATE, FIXED PRICES.—CENTRAL HOUSE: SMYRNA, EST. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON
Cairo Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.
25366—31-1-906

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PITH OF THE PRESS COMMENTS.

THE SULTAN CLIMBS DOWN.

"TIMES."

We are glad to learn that, after not a little pressure, the Sultan of Morocco has given full satisfaction to France in the affair of the Algerian Bu Mzian. He would have gained nothing by any further attempt to refuse it. The information we have published has made it plain that the French Government was perfectly prepared to take all legitimate measure of coercion, if they were still needed to bring the Sultan to reason. Those measures would have shown the Moors unmissably which is the Power that has predominant interests in Morocco, and is also best able to protect them. Abdul Aziz, however, has yielded just in time. We may assume from his surrender that he realises it was quite in France's power to compel him, and that, in view of the precarious state of his authority throughout the Shereefian Empire, he has thought it wiser not to risk an open humiliation. Both in form and in substance he now satisfies the French demands.

All European Powers concerned in Morocco are indebted to France for taking prompt action, because they all had an interest at stake. If the Sultan's unwarranted claim over Bu Mzian had passed unchallenged, he would probably have been emboldened to attack the rights of the Mohammedan subjects of other Powers. The prestige of Europe as a whole, and the safety not merely of native but of white subjects of other Governments residing in Morocco, would certainly have been compromised by acquiescence on the part of France.

"STANDARD."

We congratulate the French Government on the coolness and steadiness with which they have carried the business through. It is to be hoped that this success will be followed by a friendly adjustment of the remaining differences of opinion between Paris and Berlin. The mission of Dr. von Rosen, who has just arrived in the French capital, shows that Germany has no longer any desire to make a quarrel over Morocco. It is already difficult to realise the nervousness which was aroused in Europe only a few weeks ago, by the Kaiser's visit to Tangier. Probably he did not understand, in the first instance, how much mischief he might have caused if he had persisted in the policy of ostentatious interference between France and the Sultan. A very brief study of Moroccan affairs has convinced him that all Europeans must to some extent stand and work together.

"GLOBE."

The Sultan only stood out against the wishes of France so long as he perceived that he could play off the jealousy of one nation against the other; but the whole system under which Europeans live in the Mohammedan dominions would become impossible were each petty ruler in Africa or Asia able to count successfully on the want of union among the Great Powers. The Cabinet at Berlin, in fact, were placed in a false position: every step they took towards assisting the Sultan of Morocco seemed an act against the general polity of civilisation. But it would be idle to deny that there are still elements of danger in the situation: it has yet to be decided where the Conference meets, and there are many grave questions to come before it which will doubtless give rise to disputes and differences of opinion.

"DAILY NEWS."

After all, the patriotism of Japan, which almost amounts to a religion, has now to face a strain which is quite as exacting as that of the battlefield. To this day Great Britain is burdened with the debt which was accumulated during our struggle with France, a hundred years ago. Japan has to shoulder the same knapsack. From the military and naval standpoint, she is secure, but she lacks what Lord Rosebery called "the moneybags," which must always be the real foundation of every line of defence. Her credit stands high, but she will need it all if she is to obtain the capital required for her national needs and commercial expansion. Her position is, in fact, like that of the United States a generation ago, when outside capital had to be called in to meet a huge war liability and to develop industries.

"CHRONICLE."

Japan is a wonderful country, but it cannot be so uniquely favored as to contain no turbulent Jingoists. While the life and death struggle was in progress, there was no scope for their activity in the streets; the whole nation was bent upon prosecuting the war, and even in the hours of victory there was no noisy exuberance. But now that the war has not been continued to the bitter end, the day of the Jingoists has come, and they have gone down into the streets to shout and stamp and fume. Such seems to have been the originating source of the disturbance. It was aggravated by the action of the police in refusing access to a public park. We may think of the affair as a sort of mixture of a political meeting against the Government, of a shouting Jingo demonstration, and of a Trafalgar-square or Hyde Park riot. There is a touch that will come home to Londoners, too, in one of the incidents. When the Guards appeared on the scene, "the crowd received them good naturally." So long as this good nature is shown in a popular disturbance, things are not so serious as they seem. It would be unfair, however, to attribute all the discontent which the peace has caused in Japan to unreasoning Jingoism.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

Tokio is not the only city with a mob, and it looks as if the mob had determined to exploit the agitation against the peace terms—an agitation which up to a point seems to have been orderly and legitimate, however regrettable and embarrassing to the Japanese Government. The danger, of course, is that anything which takes place should weaken or qualify

the good opinion which Japan has earned for herself, as the result of her valour, efficiency, and patriotic conduct during the war. She has been engaged in justifying herself to the nations, she has gone far to rebuke those critics who declared that her becoming a great Eastern Power could only be a danger to civilisation as we conceive it in the West. The war gives her no greater asset than the good opinion she has fairly won for herself as the result of her skill and correctness.

THE "NICHIGUCHI SHIMBUN", Tokio.
How can the Government retain its dignity in the presence of such rioting. The committee which organised the meeting have a good standing in society, and are not irresponsible agitators. The police exceeded their authority with a result derogatory to the honor and dignity of Tokio. Popular indignation has been set on fire, and the police are finally unable to keep order. If the conditions continue, the contagion may spread, and innocent people and their property be damaged.

"HOCHI SHIMBUN."

The "Hochi Shim bun" depicts such scenes in the capital of a victorious country. It says that Tokio have been converted into a St. Petersburg, and urged the Emperor to refuse to ratify the Peace Treaty.

The "Jiji Shimpo" says that such a deplorable phenomenon in the city where the Emperor resides, is highly significant.

SCANDINAVIAN CRISIS.

The "Aftonbladet," one of the leading Swedish journals, in an article urging, as a necessity of permanent peace between Sweden and Norway, that the fortresses on the frontier between the two countries should be demolished, says: Up to the present Sweden has shown herself willing to concede to Norway's wishes by self-denying sacrifices of considerable importance! To that confederate, who has broken the bonds of union, Sweden has offered her services in the work of settling the unhappy dispute. Thereby Sweden demands merely one sine qua non, and one which exclusively contemplates good. This one condition is: take away the bayonet directed towards us. The people of Sweden only desire peace, and this is threatened at the frontier by the fortresses there existing. As a practical step toward's safety, and in order to obtain peace in this direction, the Swedish Riksdag unanimously demands the removal of these hostile works.

By demolishing the frontier forts Norway no doubt makes a sacrifice, but the advantage she gains is double. In the first place she obtains the confidence of the neighbouring people, and their reliance on her upright and peaceful intentions regarding the future. Further, she will be entitled to the respect of the whole world for the sobriety and wisdom she has shown. Hence lies the ideal and profoundly moral interpretation of the question.

Disarming the forts is not enough. War—nay, the danger of war—breaks every compact. Then the forts may suddenly be rearmed, and thus we shall find ourselves in the same position as of old. Only demolition of the forts can be regarded as a definite solution. This done, no new controversies on this question can arise. Let it, once again, be clearly and emphatically declared that the erasing of the fortifications is a Scandinavian demand in order to secure Scandinavian peace.

May the barriers constructed by the hand of discord fall, and may the Swedish and Norwegian peoples, in peaceful pursuit, thrive and live on either side of the ruins.

A CHILL IN THE KIDNEYS.

LEADS TO YEARS OF KIDNEY SUFFERING—STAB-LIKE PAINS IN THE BACK, DIZZINESS, BLURRED SIGHT, URINARY TROUBLES, ETC.

46, Madden's Buildings, Cork, Ireland.

Ten years ago I caught a bad chill in the kidneys, through getting drenched in a storm. For three months after, I was so ill that I couldn't do a stroke of work. I was nearly paralysed with the awful pains across my back, and in my loins. The secretions from the kidneys were highly-coloured and unnatural; I lost my appetite, and the sight was blurred at times. I also had bad attacks of dizziness, and if I attempted to turn, the stab-like pain in my back was beyond description. How to lie in my bed I did not know, for the grinding pains in my back gave me no peace or rest. I always felt tired and fagged out, and in later years I became wasted away to a mere shadow.

Eight months or so ago I began using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and finding them doing me good, I kept on with them. Within four weeks, I was as strong and well as I had ever been, and there's been no return of my illness from that day to this. I gladly give my consent to your publishing these facts, and I would conclude by wishing every sufferer the success I have had with your medicine.

(Signed) PATRICK AHERN.

Backache is really kidney-ache. It isn't the back itself that aches, but the kidneys, which lie just beneath the small of the back. When the back is weak and lame—when it "cricks" if you turn or stoop sharply—when it burns, or spoils your sleep—give your kidneys help at once in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and see how quickly your back will grow strong and well, and how your general health will improve.

Sold in Egypt by all chemists at P.T. 18 per box or P.T. 70 per dozen. Can be bought at the general depot: Max Fischer, Cairo, Hotel du Nil St. (1st floor), and Alexandria, No. 8 Rue Stamboul.

SUFFERED MANY YEARS, WITH A COMPLICATION OF FEMALE DISEASES.

Two Robust Women Who Owe Their Restored Health and Usefulness to Peru-na.



Mrs. J. E. Finn.

MRS. J. E. FINN, 82 East High St., Buffalo, N.Y., writes:

The Peruna Medicina Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen: "A few years ago I had to give up social life entirely, as my health was completely broken down. The doctor advised a complete change and rest for a year. As this was out of the question for a time, I began to look around for other means of restoring my health."

"I had often heard of Peruna as an excellent tonic, so I bought a bottle to see what it would do for me, and it certainly took hold of my system and rejuvenated me, and in less than two months I was in perfect health, and now when I feel worn out or tired a dose or two of Peruna is all that I need."—Mrs. J. E. Finn.

Peruvic catarrh is a phrase coined by Dr. Hartman, covering all that large class of diseases that used to be known

as female weakness. The lower portion of the abdomen is called by anatomists the pelvis. The organs contained in this portion of the body are known as the pelvic-organs. There are several of them, very delicate and very subject to catarrh.

Few women escape entirely on these limitations. No conscientious druggist would sell one of them. Every purchaser should look carefully at each package of Peruna he buys, to be sure

that he is getting only genuine Peruna.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Peruna can be fooled

on these limitations. No conscientious druggist would sell one of them. Every

purchaser should look carefully at each

package of Peruna he buys, to be sure

that he is getting only genuine Peruna.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
Alexandria, Egypt.

THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA.

Many roads lead from Rome, and each of them has its particular charm. But the Via Ardeatina has its own special attraction in spring, when saffron-gentle breath of air lures you still further into the Campagna, where blaze and perfume of flowers and ripple of water impress on you how good it is to be alive.

It was on such a day, a year ago, that two of us decided to make a pilgrimage to the Cenacorola, a little stream some seven miles from Rome.

As we left the Via dei Serpenti, and came into the piazza in front of the Colosseum, a company of Bersaglieri, drilling under the Arch of Constantine, delayed us for a moment. They had marched that morning twenty miles, and yet, superb and fit, were moving with alacrity, as if the weight of 75 lb. English, which they carried on their backs, was but a feather.

Under the Arch of Constantine, past the baths of Caracalla, we tramped, leaving the tombs of the Via Latina on the left; past the mill with its foamy foamy stream; past the forge where little Cesare, the blacksmith's son, runs out to greet us; on to the little church of Domine, quo vadis? where the Via Ardeatina joins the Via Appia Antica.

Here all is changed. The town might be miles away. High hedges covered with honeysuckle and syringa shade the road on one side, while on the other, a mouldering wall blazing with crimson poppies affords shelter to innumerable lizards.

We pass the catacombs of S. Carlito to the left, and come to the bottom of the little hill where, on the right, as far as the eye can reach, the Campagna stretches with its innumerable depressions, where the crust has fallen in and allowed wind and air to sweep along the streets of the mortuary city beneath our feet.

Up the hill a little further on, where Sora Nina keeps her flourishing establishment, we find ourselves in what might well be mistaken for a Devonshire lane. Hedges, twenty and thirty feet high, starred with roses, shade us from the sun.

Still further on we seem to be passing through an English park, with short turf and groups of massive trees.

Down the hill and up again, then a sharp turn to the right, towards the deep valley where the Cenacorola ripples under its old stone bridge. A little quarter of a mile, and we have arrived at the brow of the hill, over-looking the stream.

To our left, plumb down, a hundred feet sheer, stretches the Campagna, bordered by its

purple hills. Albano can just be seen to the left, with Castel Gandolfo. Behind that hill, a still more to the right, lies the enchanted lake of Neimi, washing the still buried treasures of Diana Nemorensis. In front, the little stream winds slowly under the trees; two crows, knee-deep in the cool flood, watch in a running way their companions feeding on the land.

"Ecco! Guarda!" says my companion, and following his hand, I see far below us two wild and unkempt men carrying between them on a pole something which certainly does not in the least resemble "grapes of Eshcol." "Two dead dogs!" I exclaim; but my companion says, "Wolves, caro mio," and in a second I am scrambling, sliding, tumbling down the side of the gorge to make the acquaintance of my first real wild wolves.

For wolves they are, big beasts, measuring not less than nine feet from snout to tail-tip.

Haggard grey monsters, stuffed with straw, the dead lips drawn back from the sharp white fangs.

The men greet us courteously enough, though they look almost as wild as the beasts they have captured.

Caps of wolf-skin they wear, and trousers and leggings of sheep or goat-skin. They are trappers, and earn their bread in this way, for the wolf-skins fetch money in Rome, and the Government also offers a reward for each beast killed. I was curious to know the method and manner of their capture, and my friends the trappers gave me the information I needed.

Where were they caught? "Yonder"—pointing with a brown forefinger to the distant mountains of the Abruzzi.

"In the valleys?"

"No! in the highlands. They only descend when driven by hunger or cold, and then only to the upland villages. Then I and my comrades search for the tracks. These found, we place our traps in the earth neatly, cover them with bushes, and smear them with blood. Next, when the sun is down, we hide ourselves near and imitate the cry of the female or male as the case may be."

"How, Signore? Why, in this way. This is the cry of the male."

He bent his head into his hands, and low at first, but swelling gradually into a volume of sound, came a most appalling and blood-curdling howl.

Heaven knows what it must be in the mountains at night, when it sounds in the ear of the belated shepherd. But in the open Campagna, under the brilliant Italian sun, it was eerie and weird enough.

"Basta!" I said.

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"INVESTMENTS."

"INVESTMENTS" introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the
SPECIALY CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES
are "Stock Markets and How to Profit by Them"; "Theory of Successful Speculation"; "How to start an Account"; "The Advantages of 'Call Options'"; "Contangoing Mining and Industrial Securities"; "How to Invest in Mines"; "American Railroads with Points for Operators in Yankees"; "The Purchase of Investment Securities by Investors"; "General Principles for Investors"; "Rules for Investors in Mining"; "General Principles for Speculators"; "Stock Exchange Terms"; "A Survey for Market Operators; "Stock Exchange Practices"; "Insurance as a Means of Making, Raising, and Saving Money"; and "Colonial Building Land: Its Great Possibilities."

"Investments" (148 pages) sent Post Free on mentioning "Egyptian Gazette".

London & Paris Exchange Limited, General Bankers, BASILDON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BEVUE COMMERCIALE

Cotons: A l'exception de la matinée d'hier qui, d'une façon inattendue, a eu une allure tout-à-fait différente de celle des jours précédents, le reste de la semaine qui vient de finir a été, de la première ouverture à la dernière clôture, d'une fièvre constante et même étouffante. En effet, si, pour certaines séances, les nouvelles de l'étranger nous ont offert quelque appui, il n'en est pas moins vrai qu'à son fond la tenue de notre marché a été indépendante, pour ainsi dire, et n'a été régulée que par la volonté et les achats du groupe qui, après avoir converti sa position à la baisse, s'est ensuite tenu qu'il y avait moyen d'égaler les ventes sur Novembre, qu'ils soient en blanc ou contre opérations d'arbitrage en Américain.

Résultat: A juger par les progrès des prix, on ne saurait répondre que par l'affirmative, mais un regard à la qualité des meubles du mouvement pourrait aussi ajouter que parfois les apparences sont bien trompeuses. Dans tous les cas nous ne nous trouvons en face de rien de sérieux, ce qui empêche pas pour le moment la réalité est que, depuis vendredi dernier, la hausse s'est élevée à 9/8 de tallari sur le Novembre, 5/16 sur le Janvier et 9/32 sur le Mars, avec l'Américain finissant à New-York à une vingtaine de points au-dessous de la semaine dernière.

L'activité a naturellement été grande, quoique pas énorme, mais ce qui est positif c'est que le commerce n'a été pour rien dans tout ce mouvement, les affaires en contrats ne pouvant nullement l'intéresser, avec la filature complètement réservée pour tout ce qui est embourgeoisé au-delà d'Octobre. Les voix sont unanimes sur ce point et ne sauraient laisser aucun doute.

Les arrivages ont commencé un peu plus à se développer et beaucoup de moins croire à une marche normale à partir de la semaine prochaine, le travail étant déjà en bonne voie presque partout dans l'intérieur; mais même si pour quelques jours de plus nous restons en arrière sur l'année passée, la chose n'aura pas de conséquences sur le marché, avec une demande qui semble limitée de la part de la filature, malgré les grands besoins urgents qui existeront! Le fait est que ce matin, nous avons fini très précoce pour le disponible et surtout pour les provenances Haute-Egypte qui étaient offertes à 13 1/4, pour les meilleurs lots, sans reboursement.

La cotisation officielle de ce jour n'a été modifiée que pour ce qui regarde le Mt. Afia, mais si, au lieu de l'établir à l'heure habituelle, on avait attendu jusqu'à la fin du marché, il est probable que les cours, tant pour la Basse-Egypte que pour la Haute-Egypte, auraient été fixés à 1/4 de taller au-dessous de ce qu'on a fait figurer sur le bulletin de la Producers Association.

Voilà maintenant, à titre de curiosité, les premiers prix payés pour les cotons nouveaux de la Basse-Egypte: Tantab \$16 1/2 et l'On prend même \$17; Agio 16 1/2 et Guiseh \$16. Ce dernier genre ne vaudrait aujourdhui que 15 1/4 à 15 1/2.

Les embarquements ont été bons, leur total ayant atteint le chiffre prévu de Bal. 9000, contre Bal. 7600 l'an passé. Pour le moment, la semaine prochaine ne promet pas d'être grosse.

Livréport est loin d'avoir été chaud pour nos cotons et le peu d'importance des ventes le prouve. Quant aux prix, ils sont sans changement pour le disponible, tandis que les futurs gagnent à peu près 12 points depuis vendredi dernier.

La qualité du nouveau produit, quoiqu'il soit encore trop tôt pour se former une opinion, est assez favorable d'après moi, et généralement, cela indique une bonne récolte. On se plaint par contre du rendement de l'agréage, défaut qui disparaîtra pour le moins en partie et qui n'est pas peut-être que la conséquence de la hâve avec laquelle on a cueilli les premières gosses; mais, dans tous les cas, il semble que tout ce qui se dit à ce sujet est exagéré à dessus par les intéressés à la hausse.

On a fait aussi courir le bruit que les noix de la trame ou cotonette étaient toutes tombées dans la Ménoufie à cause d'un brouillard. Serait-on un privilégié dont cette province au nord était favorisée?

Nous mentionnions tout ce qui se dit, mais c'est par peur de voir des chicanes et au fond nous restons convaincus que la récolte va pour le moins, et que deux ou trois semaines de plus de la récolte actuelle nous assurent vraiment que les rendements anzaxia sur croît un peu. Dans tous les cas, la meilleure qualité est en poche et elle est supérieure, quantitativement parlant, et cela est beaucoup!

Graines de coton: La situation est toujours la même, c'est-à-dire faible et sans reboursement.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN

250^e TIRAGE
DES OBLIGATIONS 9% o/a LOTS
MISSION 1896

15 Septembre 1905

Le No. 339,655 est remboursable par 50,000 francs.

Les vingt-cinq numéros suivants sont remboursables par 1,000 francs:

7,783 114,732 141,567 332,868

30,065 119,906 277,493 333,374

33,713 125,927 281,109 338,925

67,307 180,780 284,725 343,540

70,676 187,715 325,218 379,983

99,811 194,494 365,932 386,345

89,000 770,700

Le paiement des lots sera effectué à partir du 1er Octobre 1905.

En Egypte (au pair):

Alexandria: au Crédit Lyonnais.

El Cairo: au change du jour sur Paris.

A Gizeh: au Crédit Lyonnais.

A Genève: à la Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

A Bâle: chez Messieurs Rudolf Kauffmann & Cie.

A Lausanne: A la Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque.

Les derniers cours sont: P.T. 58 5/10 pour le 5/8 1/18 pour les 3 mois à Hull, P.M. 5/9 septembre visible récolte, 25 1/2 6/9 septembre nouvelle récolte, et £ 5 6/3 disponible.

Le disponible est encore rares sur le marché, mais cela n'a pas empêché les provenances Haute-Egypte nouvelle récolte de faire 56 1/2. Alexandria, le 15 Septembre 1905.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Avisé d'aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Comme c'est fréquemment le cas la samedi, le marché a été calme avec transactions clairsemées.

Les actions Crédit Foncier représentant de 816 à 817, la Banque d'Athènes de 129 à 129 1/4, les Cotton Mills de 5/6 à 5/9, l'Anglo-American Milk de 7 1/6 à 5 1/6, l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail de 23 à 23 1/2 et l'Alexandria Water de 1170 à 1175.

Par contre, la Béthâa flottait de 43 à 42 7/8. L'introuvable est également plus facile à 13 1/32, la Filature à 29/32 et le Trust à 13 1/32.

Quant aux Etats, ils se maintiennent au même prix qu'hier, à 1 1/2 16 vendredi.

Les Sicuriés sont un peu plus faibles à 48 1/2.

SECTION DES COTONNERS ET COTTERNAIS

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Graines de coton A.P.T. — — — — —

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

London, September 8.

The world breathes freely again, knowing that the treaty between Russia and Japan is actually signed. Diplomacy's seal has been set to the universal hope. For the moment the details of the treaty cannot be discussed, but the larger fact of the Peace is open for all to think upon. Wednesday was a day that will hold prominent place in history. As the "Times" points out, it marks the conclusion of a war without parallel in the history of mankind. Hitherto the tide of conquest has flowed from West to East. Since the Greeks rolled back the Persian flood, the Western nations, threatened though they may have been from time to time, have been triumphant over the Eastern. But during the last nineteen months a "nation of unmixed Asiatic blood" has proved its arms superior to those of a European Power. A portent indeed! Its consequences may not yet be read. Our successors will have to pore over them—in rejoicing, let us hope—certainly with a very real personal interest.

Not the enormous number and length of speeches made in the House of Commons but the amount of questions strikes one most forcibly. No fewer than 7,353 were asked last session, Mr. Weir being responsible for 328, Mr. Sloan for 235, and Mr. MacNeill for 229, while the Chief Secretary for Ireland had to deal with 2,099 of the huge total. Now, Ireland is important, but not to that comparative extent. Messrs. Weir, Sloan, and MacNeill are ingenuous, but not so superior in acumen to the other members of the House that they can be justified for taking up an unfair proportion of time and attention. Making questions is easier than walking through a division lobby. That is why so many are asked. No wonder, in the circumstances, that so few are adequately answered!

It is obvious that, whether by the will of the Government or the effluxion of time, the General election cannot be far off, a fact which gives added importance to the work of the registration courts about to commence. The task of the registration agents, so far as preparing the lists is concerned, is now finished, and the preliminary tussles will be fought before the revising barrister. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the work of the agents, and the assurance that supreme efforts have been made to trace removals will be comforting to candidates. The indifference of the average voter to the importance of the lists is even more remarkable than the apathy so often shown at election times, for thousands even of those keenly interested in politics make no attempt to discover themselves to the agents.

Although those who for political reasons are working up the education revolt in Wales may affect to disregard the fact, there is undoubtedly a large section of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists who entirely disapprove of the methods of Mr. Lloyd George and his friends. The member for the Carnarvon Boroughs, in an interview, published to-day, professes entire ignorance of the existence of any influential body of Welsh Nonconformist opinion in opposition to his campaign, but the feeling among the more moderate section of Welsh Methodists against the efforts to stir up strife and religious animosity is growing apace, and Mr. Lloyd George and his precious friends cannot ignore it.

Australia is at last learning the lesson that no country liveth unto itself. The restrictions she has placed upon immigration have had their inevitable consequence. She has prevented people coming within her borders to take the bread out of the mouths of

her workmen," and now has to lament that her inhabitants are insufficient for prosperity. The Victorian Year Book contains figures which should convince even those members of the Labour Party, to whose influence the restrictive policy was due, that the shortsighted measures adopted during the last ten or fifteen years have been ruinous. "Immigration from outside Australia to the Australian States ceased about the year 1891, and since that time we have had to depend solely upon the excess of births over deaths for any increase that has taken place in the population." That sentence must be marked and digested by Australians who wonder why their land is not more prosperous.

A glance through the list of trades represented at the Trades Union Congress brings to mind how recent is the origin of many. Shakespeare would have been puzzled by a plumber; and the only engineer he knew was "hoist with his own petard." Even Dr. Johnson would have had to confess his incapacity to define a boilermaker or a paper-hanger; while the general expression "artisan" has totally changed its meaning, for, to the courtier-poet Waller, Van Dyck was the "rare artisan" of the age. On the other hand, the "Franklin" and the "Reeve" of the Canterbury Tales are as dead as the wife of Bath.

According to German naval "experts," the Channel Fleet entered Swinemünde out of station, and picked up its moorings in a slovenly manner. Also, the ships are dirty, to such an extent that even the muzzles of the guns are rusty. Possibly Sir Arthur Wilson has been playing a trick similar to that which the Archimandrites played on Antonio in Mr. Kipling's story; possibly the rust is only the jaundice in the "expert's" eye. When a German squadron can enter a strange harbour in a dense fog, under the charge of its own navigating officers, and pick up its moorings, it will be time enough for longshore "experts" to criticise. The unkindest cut of all is the scorn heaped on our bluejackets for their readiness to leave their jobs to show visitors round the ship. Is this Teutonic gratitude for well-meant courtesy?

Judging from a description of the study of Mr. F. Harrison, the "great unacted" have no reason for placing the manager of the Haymarket on that imaginary list of those who never give heed to budding talent. This is what a writer in the "World" saw in his room in Mount-street:—"Peeping out beneath books, lurking on side-tables, ambushed in old nooks and corners, the flat, brown-paper covered, type-written booklets, each containing the whole or a part of some play under consideration, seem to lie in wait for the director of the Haymarket on every hand; and the least inquisitive eye, falling upon their outer wrappers, can hardly fail to notice that, for the most part they bear the names of authors as yet wholly unknown to theatrical—or, for the matter of that, to any other—fame. Nor is this all: for in this same room there is a register, which Mr. Harrison keeps carefully posted, containing the names of all the new plays which he has read and considered since the beginning of last year. The serried lists of entries extending over page after page, with the name of the dramatist, in most cases a wholly unfamiliar one, duly set against each, afford convincing evidence that, as far at any rate as the Haymarket is concerned, the pathetic picture of the inspired but unappreciated playwright, doomed to blush unseen by neglectful managers who want none but ready-made names on their programmes, is a purely imaginary one."

Mr. Harrison declares that he spends half his life in reading plays, and that every other manager does the same. The result is certainly some corroboration of the rather strong statement Mr. Hale made a few months ago.

"Out of a hundred persons who write plays, and submit them to managers, there is possibly one—at a liberal estimate—whose work does not reveal its impossibility for practical purposes, at the very first glance of an experienced eye." The truth is, everyone, at some time or another, thinks he could write a play. Those who succumb to the temptation (and judging from the groans of the managers, their name is legion) seem to forget that they are dabbling in a most difficult business, and when their amateurish effusions are inevitably refused, their voices are too often joined to swell the chorus of grumbling. As Mr. Harrison well says, it stands to reason that "the first object of our existence as managers is to get good plays, and so long as they are good, it doesn't matter a pin's head whether their author's name is Pinero or Barrie or Tomkins or Robinson."

A good deal of correspondence is going on at the present time in some of our contemporaries complaining of the haphazard manner in which luggage is looked after at the big London termini, and the many opportunities there is of making off with unguarded items. The fact is that the railway station will always present a fruitful field to the luggage snatcher while arrangements remain as they are at present. For many years travellers have been urging that our methods are old-fashioned, and that the system in use in the States and Canada should be adopted. There the traveller suffers from no anxiety as to the safety of his luggage, as checks are given to him and duplicates are attached to his trunks; unless he produces the checks nobody can claim the luggage as his.

There are cases in this country where the watchmen appointed by our companies themselves need watching. A passenger lately missed his bicycle. An astute, bearded individual in a Tyrolean hat promptly appeared on the scene, and explained that, finding it unprotected, he had conveyed it to the cloak-room for safety. The fee and a recompense were forthcoming, but the detective was not to be shaken off. He shephereded the passenger and his little party with the assiduity of the most courtly of leisured guards, pouring forth stories the while of the carelessness of passengers and his own vigilance. By the time the train started dozens of bags or bicycles might have been stolen—but the detective was the richer by further tip of dispensation and disgust.

Photographers declaim against the newspapers, and the papers have good cause to complain of the photographers. An instance from one's personal knowledge: Copies of a certain photo were bought with right of reproduction by two London firms, both of whom published. Then from the clouds there descended a syndicate saying that it had previously bought the copyright of that photo, and must have damages and a royalty on every paper sold containing their property. One of the two firms, intolerant of a fight, paid up at once in three figures. The other, having less money and more time, looked into the bone files of the syndicate, and to do so went up to Stationers' Hall. There, right enough, was the registration of the copyright. But—here comes the rub—that photo had not been registered until days after it had been published in London. "You do your worst," said the little firm, "we won't pay a farthing." And they did not; they had paid already, paid the man who first had the right to sell. That syndicate disappeared as rapidly as it had materialised.

The compliment paid last night to Lord Hawke is a confession of how much Yorkshire cricket owes to its moving spirit. It is the more welcome because the services of a captain are so seldom recognised. More than one county which has gained championship honors has owed its success to its leader. A good captain is more—much more—than a good cricketer. He can discover the good qualities of the untried and draw out the best that are known to exist. Moreover, he can discover that comradeship and enthusiasm which wins the hard-fought game. Lord Hawke has done all this for many years now. For the sake of Yorkshire it is to be hoped he will continue his services for many years longer.

The careful student of the shop-windows cannot have failed to observe that the picture postcard is at the parting of the ways. For the greater part of its existence it has been given over to scenery, actresses, and other pleasing natural objects. But, in the competition of enterprising publishers, there has been, we regret to see, a distinct lowering of tone. Some authorities on moral philosophy hold that the cleverly suggestive is not so detrimental to the public welfare as the stupidly vulgar; and it is the latter which seems, judging by the window specimens, to find most favor with the British public. Fat women in absurd bathing dresses, the toper, the hen-pecked husband, unprepossessing persons lying in bed with protruding feet, the endearments of the elderly, all

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MONSIEUR AL'EMAND (Lorrain) sachant correspondance française, allemande et anglaise et tenu à des livres, cherche emploi pour le 15 Octobre ou 1er Novembre. Bonnes références. S'adresser No. 26408, "Egyptian Gazette." 26408-12-5

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TUTOR, wanted engagement as, or assistant master. B.A., Modern Languages, Cambridge, 1905. Sawyer, 55 Buckingham Place, Brighton, England. 26118-12-4

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26422-3-3

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	A.M.	(HELOUAN BRANCH.)		P.M.
Bab-el-Louk ... Dep.	6.20	8.6	9.10	10.10
	12.5	1.30	8.10	4.15
	5.15	6.15	6.15	7.25
	8.40	10.10	12.30	
Helouan ... Arr.	7.7	8.48	9.47	10.54
	12.40	1.55	3.55	4.50
	5.50	6.50	6.55	8.
	9.35	10.48	11.10	
Helouan ... Dep.	6.25	7.60	8.15	9.15
	10.15	10.15	12.5	1.15
	12.5	1.30	8.10	4.15
	5.15	6.15	6.15	7.25
	8.40	10.10	12.30	
Bab-el-Louk ... Arr.	7.10	8.20	8.65	9.50
	10.58	12.43	1.58	4.
	4.55	5.58	6.55	8.89
	9.32	10.58	11.56	

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BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE

No. 1,040

Alexandria, VENDREDI à Midi le 15 Septembre 1905.

COTON											
EXPORTATIONS											
Arrivages	Angleterre			Continent			Etats-Unis			TOTAL	STOCK
Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Cantars
Cette semaine ...	16,291	4,381	32,668	4,086	30,740	486	3,742	8,953	67,150	266,341	
Même semaine 1904 ...	41,574	4,432	33,923	2,918	21,962	300	2,310	7,645	58,195	355,163	
Depuis 1er Sept. 1905	21,643	4,634	34,425	7,106	53,472	1,741	13,405	13,481	101,302		
Même époque 1904 ...	67,818	6,445	45,892	8,363	63,092	1,256	9,571	16,064	121,655		
Y compris stock	au 1er Septembre 1905 Cantars 346,000										* au 1er Septembre 1904 Cantars 409,000

GRAINES DE COTON										TOURTEAUX			
EXPORTATIONS										STOCK	Arrivages	Exportations	
Arrivages	Angleterre			Continent			TOTAL			STOCK	Arrivages	Exportations	
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	
Cette semaine ...	11,009	55,608		55,608			175,490	5	—	591			
Même semaine 1904 ...	30,193	90,748	6	90,754			163,683*	98	737				
Depuis 1er Sept. 1905	28,838	98,748		98,748			88,748	7	2,826				
Même époque 1904 ...	49,379	134,287	6	134,287			134,243	158	777				
Le stock	au 1er Septembre 1905 était d'Ardebs 248,400										1er Septembre 1904 d'Ardebs 247,527		

FEVES, ORGES, RIZES, Lentilles, Mais et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 Mars et 30 Novembre										ORGES			
EXPORTATIONS										STOCK	Arrivages	Export.	
Arrivages	Angleterre			Continent			TOTAL			STOCK	Arrivages	Export.	
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	
Cette semaine ...	2,304	—	22	22	92	51,112	660	—	—	—	—	—	
Même semaine 1904 ...	13,503	863	2,137	20	2,157	285,257	119	—	33,308	23,959	—	—	
A partir du 1 Avril 1905	96,997	—	64,349	29,508	93,855	—	584,010	618,771	—	—	—	—	
Même époque 1904 ...	346,813	942	116,416	43,182	159,594	—	560	—	—	—	—	—	
Stock au 1er Avril 1905	Ardebs 48,000										Ardebs —		
Stock au 1er Avril 1904	Ardebs 47,100										Ardebs —		

BLES										LENTILLES				MAIS		
Arrivages	Angleterre			Continent			TOTAL			STOCK	Arrivages	Expor.	Arrivages	Expor.	Arrivages	Expor.
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine ...	101	690	20	174	2	531	—	566	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904 ...	538	2,709	20	19	2,157	8,190	127	826,534	793,978	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1 Avril 1905	2,970	37,664	—	3,536	26	—	7,125	584,010	618,771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904 ...	13,175	54,116	199	4,075	1,538	23,181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stocks au 1er Avril 1905	Ardebs —										Ardebs —			Ardebs —		
Stocks au 1er Avril 1904	Ardebs —										Ardebs —			Ardebs —		
N.B.—L'année pour les Bles et les Lentilles commence le 1er Avril, pour les Mais le 1er Décembre, pour les Oignons le 1er Mars																

COTON SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION										GRAINES ET CEREALES					
Arrivages	Haute-Egypte et Fayoum			Mit-Afifi			P.T.			Disponible	Tickets	Arrivages	Expor.	Arrivages	Expor.
	Tal. 12 1/8	Tal. 11 1/2	Tal. 11 —	Tal. 11 —	Tal. 11 —	Tal. 11 —	Tal. 10 1/2	Tal. 10 1/2	Tal. 10 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—
Fully Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Good Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fully Good Fair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Good	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ahead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nominal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fully Good Fair Brown	Tal. 12 1/2 à 14 3/4	Tal. 16 1/2	Tal. 16 1/2	Tal. 14 2/3	Tal. 14 2/3	Tal. 14 2/3	Graines de Coton	Nov.-Déc. Jan. pr.	P.T. 58 5/40	Disponible	—	—	—	—	—
Good	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 20/32	14 20/32	55	—	—	—	—	—
Extra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 24/32	14 24/32	55	—	—	—	—	—
Coton Fully Good Fair Brown	Novembre pr.	Janvier pr.	Janvier pr.	Janvier pr.	Janvier pr.	Janvier pr.	Graines de Coton	Nov.-Déc. Jan. pr.	P.T. 58 5/40	Disponible	—	—	—	—	—
" " " " "	" " " " "	" " " " "	" " " " "	" " " " "	" " " " "	" " " " "	Fèves	Septembre-Octobre pr.	197	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " " " "	" " " " "	" " " " "	" " " " "	" " " " "	" " " " "	" " " " "	Oignons	Nov.-Déc. Jan. pr.	125	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mars des Coton : sotenu, N.-Afifi plus cher

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